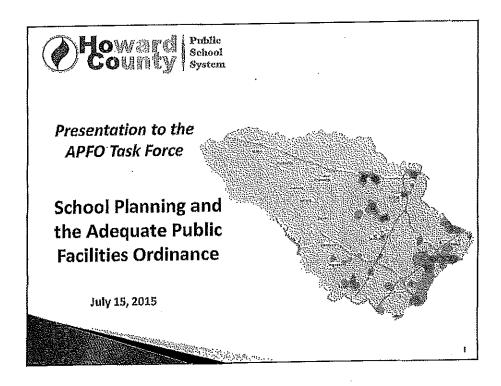
Appendix H:

School Planning and the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance

Howard County Public School System

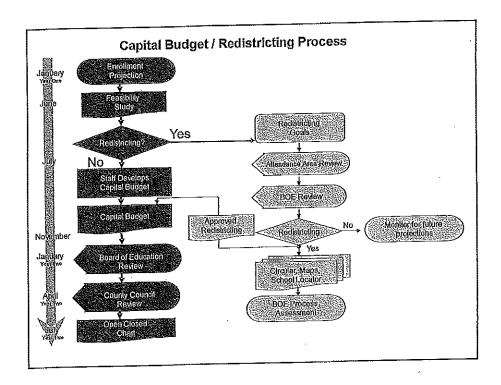


Overview

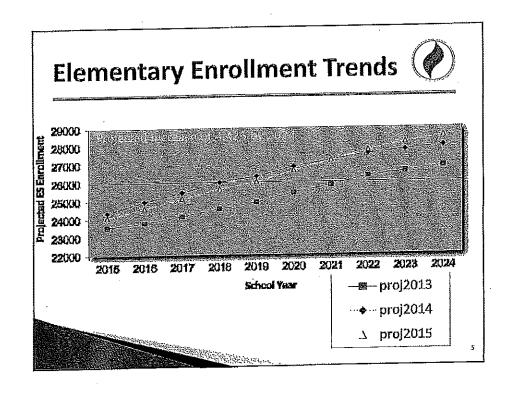
- Feasibility Study
 - Where is growth and what are trends?

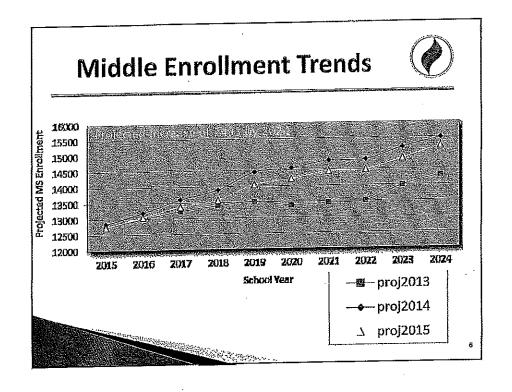
 - Where is growth and what are trends?

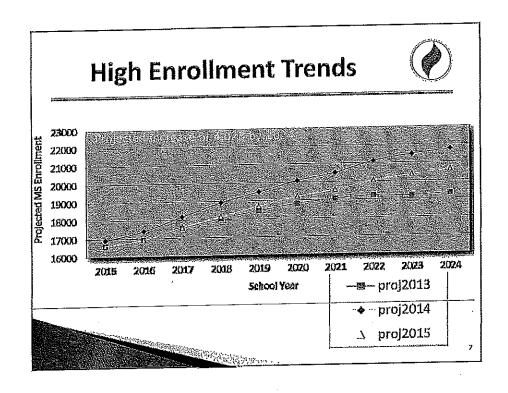
 Annual planning document
 Provides new enrollment projection
 Adjustments and additions to capital improvement program
 (CIP) and Long Range Master Plan.
 Considers redistricting plans
 Considers strategy for 2016–2025 period
 Follows Policy 6010
- New school construction
- Redistricting process
- School Planning and APFO
 - The open/closed schools chart
 - How are student projections made

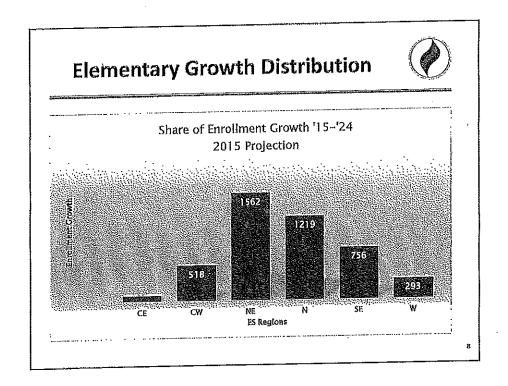


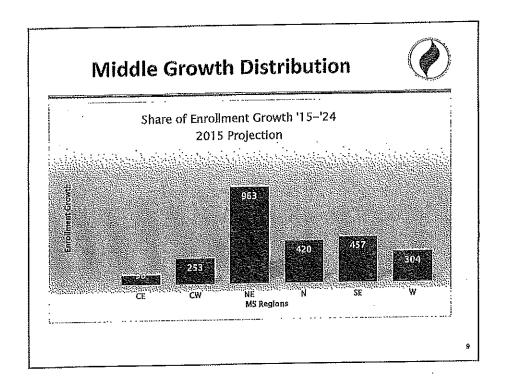
Feasibility Study www.hcpss.org/school-planning/

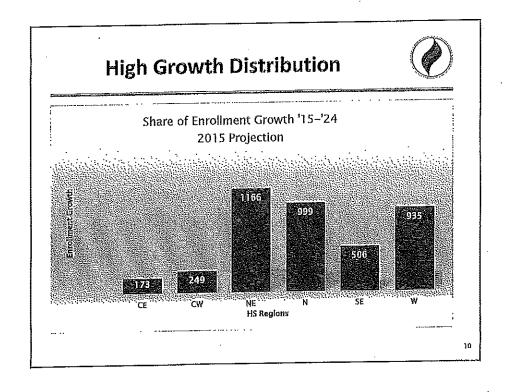












Capacity Utilization Trends



	Proj. 15 Entallment	Sec. (513)	115	Proj 24 Enrollment		24
S	24)085	24,799	97.1%	28,511	26,556	107:4%
	12,734	13.086	97.3%	15.227	13,632	111.7%
AS .	12,/21					
ls:	16,611	e17,146	96:9%	20,639	17,146	120.4%





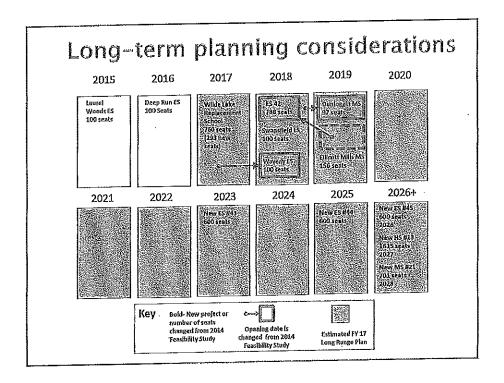
School Construction

www.hcpss.org/school-planning/

http://www.hcpss.org/school-planning/construction/

http://www.hcpss.org/about-us/budgets/capital-budget/

6



Capacity

www.hcpss.org/school-planning/

HCPSS Capacity Calculations

- Elementary school capacity: Product of Boardapproved student-to-teacher ratio and the number of teaching stations
- Middle school capacity: 95% of the product of the Board-approved student-to-teacher ratio and the number of teaching stations
- High schools: 80% or 85% of the product of the Board-approved student-to-teacher ratio and the number of teaching stations

Why is State Capacity Different?

- State uses slightly different student teacher ratios.
- HCPSS excludes PreK and Special Education classrooms in the general education capacity calculation.
 - Regional program space subtracted from capacity
 - Pull out rooms are not classroom capacity
- > State does not update room use annually. Room use and the purpose of the room only assessed as needed with capital projects.
- The state accepts smaller minimum square footage for classrooms.
- See back of hand out for details

Do Relocatable Classrooms Count?

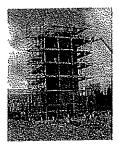
APFO text: "Basis of chart. The basis of the open/closed chart is the assumptions used by the Department of Education in predicting enrollment, such as school capacity, current enrollment, demographic and growth trends, and the housing unit allocation chart."

BOE Policy: "Stand—alone—relocatable/modular units are for the short term and are not included in capacity calculations."

Elementary Planning Considerations

Eastern Regions

- Land acquisition
 - · Eastern part of the county
 - Acquire site for high school site (paired with one other school)
- Plan for ES 43/44 in Southeast
- Consider interim program changes to open ES capacity
- ES 42 opens in 2018
 - Redistricting in 2017
 - · Appx. 700 students
 - · Multi-level improve feeds

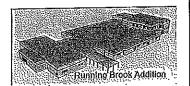




Elementary Planning Considerations

- · Columbia West
 - Interim use of new capacity at Swansfield
 - Redistricting could occur in 2017
 - · Appx. 450 students
 - Plan for Columbia Town Center ES to open in 2028

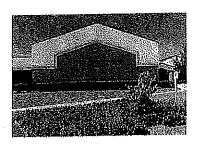




Elementary Planning Considerations

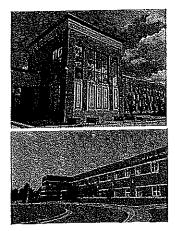
- Northern and Western Regions
 - Redistricting to relieve overcrowding at Manor Woods ES
 - Addition at Waverly ES can maintain target capacity utilization in region until 2020
 - Consider West Friendship and Bushy Park capacity
 - Redistricting could occur in 2017
 - · Appx 800 students.
 - Obtain a Turf Valley school site for long term needs





Middle School Planning Considerations

- Multi-level redistricting in 2017 for 2018 to align feeds.
- Feasible redistricting could bring more schools into target utilization
- Acquire site in land bank for MS #21



High School Planning Considerations

- Continue to evaluate long term plan.
- Consider program
 adjustments to balance
 capacity.
- Feasible redistricting could bring more schools into target utilization
- Acquire site in land bank for HS #13



Redistricting Process

http://www.hcpss.org/school-planning/redistricting-faqs/

Typical Redistricting Project

- Winter-Spring

 - Staff prepares enrollment projection
 Advertisement for volunteers to participate on Attendance Area Committee.
- - Feasibility Study including staff plan Attendance Area Committee finalized and begins to meet.
- - Plans presented to community at two public major public meetings Note: all meetings of committee are open to public
- October November
 - Superintendent's Recommendation
 - Supermentence Recommendation Board of Education public work sessions Board of Education public hearing. Final Recommendation

Redistricting Process

- Policy 6010 School Attendance Areas
- Decision-making
 - Staff technical analysis and recommendations
 - Public advice and comment
 - Superintendent recommendation
 - Board of Education decision
 - Attendance Area Committee (AAC)
 - Committee of community members
 - Appointed by the Superintendent
 - Advise and comment during the planning phase regarding redistricting recommendations being developed by staff

Redistricting Scenario Testing

- ▶ Staff uses planning polygons
 - Geographic units of 100 or less elementary students
 - · Associate projection data to each polygon
- Scenarios are made by changing assignments of polygons
- Reports assess the effects of the scenario based upon considerations in policy

Redistricting Concepts

- Feed The percentage of students in the receiving school that come from a sending school of a lower organizational level (15%)
- Maximum Target Enrollment 110% of the program capacity of a school facility
- Minimum Target Enrollment 90% of the program capacity of a school facility

Redistricting Concepts

- Planning Region A geographic area of Howard County made up of one or more schools used by the Department of Education for planning purposes.
- School Attendance Area Geographic area from which a school's students are drawn.

Preconditions for Redistricting

- New school or addition is scheduled to open
- Facility damage or loss
- Enrollment changes above or below minimum.
- Capacity of a school building is altered
- Road network(s) changed
- Unforeseen circumstance

Factors for Considering Redistricting

- Educational welfare of the impacted students in both the sending and receiving schools
- Frequency with which students are redistricted
- Impact on the number of students bused and the distance bused-students travel
- Cost
- The demographic makeup and academic performance of students in both the sending and receiving schools
- Number of students to be redistricted
- Maintenance of feeder patterns
- Changes in a school's program capacity
- Impact on specialized or regional programs
- Functional and operational capacity of school infrastructures
- Building utilization (90-110 percent where possible)

Policy

- Factors for Consideration:
 - The demographic makeup and academic performance of students in both the sending and receiving schools.
 - Number of students to be redistricted.
 - Maintenance of feeder patterns. For example, avoiding the establishment of feeds less than 15% where possible.
 - Changes in a school's program capacity.

Policy

- Factors for Consideration:
 - Impact on specialized or regional programs (e.g., special education, career and technology education, ESOL)
 - Functional and operational capacity of school infrastructures (e.g., cafeterias, restrooms and other shared core facilities)
 - Building utilization. For example, maintaining a target enrollment of a building's program capacity of between 90% and 110% where possible

Next Dates

- August 13, 2015 Predevelopment public hearing on FY
 17 Capital Budget
- September 3, 2015 Presentation of FY 17 Capital Budget
- > Redistricting is not scheduled until 2017

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Redistricting Timeline

- June August 2017: Attendance Area Committee reviews plans, meetings open to public. Schedule will be posted on website
- September 2017: Draft redistricting plans presented at regional meetings.
- October 2017: Final staff plan presented to BOE.
- November 2017: BOE Meetings and vote

Enrollment Projections

Enrollment Projection



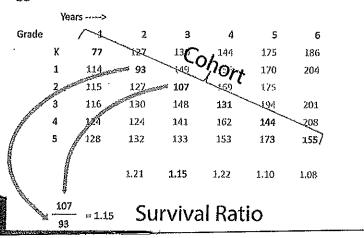
- > Projections are developed annually
- Collaboration with state and local agencies for data
- Based upon official September 30 enrollment report to Maryland State Department of Education
- All data is geographically referenced to find trends in each school attending area

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Enrollment Projection Method



Biggest task to effects for "cohorts," or age groups



Enrollment Projection Method



- ▶ Birth history from state
 - Develop birth to kindergarten survival ratio
 - Choose method (1 year or average of 2 5 years)
 - Feed K-5 cohort model
- Calculate share of new enrollment from move-in
 - Resale
 - Apartment retail
 - · Preschool move in
- New Construction
 - Track yields
 - Apply yields to housing projection

8E

Enrollment Projection Method



- Apply housing factors to cohort model
- Track and apply out-of-district assignment patterns
- ▶ Rising 6th
 - · Track share of cohort to each middle school
 - Project forward
 - Feed middle school cohort models
- > Same exercise for each middle school and high school model

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Projection Accuracy



▶ 2014 projection

- Reported to BOE on February 12, 2015
- Error rate countywide and at each level no higher than 0.5 percent
- 85 percent of schools had error rates at or below 5 percent
- Approximately 25 percent of the schools were within 10 students of actual

40

Enrollment Projection Method Benchmarking multi- year performance

- Maryland Department of Planning compiled enrollment projection data for 17 districts in MD in addition to HCPSS
- Enrollment projections produced in 2009 were analyzed for accuracy/error for five years

Other DistrictsHCPSSCommentMean absolute218 536 138 1072HCPSS error below one standard deviation of groups or all five
Mean absolute 218 536 138-1072 HIGPSS error below one standard deviation of mean absolute 0.9-4.7% 0.3-2.1% computer all five
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Mean absolute 0.9-4.7% 0.3-2.1% group for all five
000 ST 9 (150 ST 9 ST
percentage entor 130.0.0 3.7% years

Enrollment Projection Method Benchmarking multi- year performance

Forecasts made in 2009 by 17 LEAs *

Forecast Year	Mean Absolute Error	Standard Deviation	Mean Absolute Percent Error	Standard Deviation
2010	218	257	0.9%	0,6%
2011	465	588	1.5%	1.0%
2012	860	1,026	2.7%	1.9%
2013	1,132	1,421	3.5%	2,5%
2014	1,536	1,887	4,7%	3,4%

Source: Maryland Department of Planning

*does not include HCPSS

Forecasts made in 2009 by HCPSS

	1 41 4 4 40		
-	Forecast Year	Mean Absolute Error	Mean Absolute Percent Error
	2010	138	0.3%
	2011	525	1.1%
	2012	495	1.0%
-	2013	819	1.6%
	2014	1,072	2.1%

Source: Maryland Department of Planning

